THE PRINCE OF WALES' ILLNESS.

Thursday to This Morning.

First Refreshment by Sleep and Hopes of Recovery.

BULLETINS FROM SANDRINGHAM

Outside Opinion More Confident.

Restless During Three Hours of Last Night.

> TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALO. THE MORNING REPORT.

Sleep in the Night and the Condition Slightly Improved.

LONDON, Dec. 14-2 P. M. The following official bulletins reporting the condition of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the morning and at noon to-day have been published. They are the

only announcements which have been made

by the attending physicians to this hour :-The first bulletin reads :-

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 14-8 A. M. The Prince slept during the night. There is some abatement of the graver symptoms.

AT NOON.

Trangull and Firm Against Returning Ex-

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 14-Noon. The Prince has been tranquil all the morn-

The gain of last night is maintained.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

London, Dec. 14-2 P. M. There has been a slight change for the etter in the condition of the Prince of Wales. The comparative quiet of yesterday evening and the rest obtained last night bave proved

beneficial to the royal sufferer. HOPES OF RECOVERY.

The Patient Not Worse and the Public More Confident.

LONDON, Dec. 14-2:30 P. M. No further change has been reported in the ndition of the Prince of Wales.

Hopes of his recovery are freely expressed, nd the public feeling is more confident.

Night.

LONDON, Dec. 14-10 P. M. An official bulletin just received from andringbam announces that the Prince of

The symptoms have remained unchanged nce morning.

THE RILLETIN TO-DAY

rening.

ery Unquiet During Three Hours of the Night.

LONDON, Dec. 15-2 A. M. The physicians in attendance upon the rince of Wales, at Sandringham, issued a lletin at one A. M. to-day, stating that His yal Highness had been very unquiet since o'clock last night.

AVERS IN AMERICA FOR THE PRINCE.

Slegram was forwarded to London from this by cable yesterday announcing to the British ple that "the Fulton street prayer meeting and er praying assemblies in America are in daily ation to Almighty God for the life and salvaof the Prince of Wales, as are the Queen and

FRANCE.

Orleans Princes as Legislators and Political arty Men-Legislative Retrospect of the iduot of the War with Prussia-Pun-Ishments for Capitulation of Fortresses.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 14, 1871. is reported that the Orleans Princes have de-med to take their seas in the Legislative As-biy at an early day, and that they will act with rty of the right centre in their legislative

the National Assembly to-day General Cissey, ster of War, made a statement in explanation e delays of the Commission which was some tince appointed to inquire into the capitula-if the French fortifications and armies during

Minister said the Commission had examined the facts connected with the surrender of six uses of a secondary character, the command-of which had been sentenced to undergo punent according to army regulation.

Saturday the Commission will commence an tigation into the capitulation of the fortress

tigotion into the capituments.

army of Sedan, and subsequently will turn

ERMANY AND FRANCE.

ian Opinion of President Thiers' Message.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BERLIN, Dec. 14, 1871. Procinzial Correspondenz regards the mes-President Thiers to the Assembly as "a fresh

of the pacific intentions of the French

SPAIN.

w.Empress of France Leaves for England.

TELEBRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Dec. 14, 1871. x Empress Eugenie, of France, has gone to at, where she will take passage on a Penta-ad Oriontal Line steamship for England.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Condition of the Patient from Daybreak Herald Special Report from London.

> Organization of Shareholders for an Improved Direction.

> The Movement in the British Metropolis.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Great Britain:-

> A new combination of holders of Eric Railway shares is in process of organization in this city for the purpose of rescuing the road from its present direction.

LONDON, Dec. 14, 1871.

The committee initiating the movement propose to take energetic measures toward that

Stockholders desiring to participate have been invited to register their shares with Bischoffsheim, where they will receive certificates free of charge.

James McHenry is at the head of the move-

ENGLAND.

The Bate of Discount Reduced and the Stock of Bullion Increased-Parliament Not Summoned.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1871. been reduced one-half per cent, and is now three per cent. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England ha

increased £244,000 during the week. THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION. The report that Parliament will be called together

THE COTTON SUPPLY. The heavy arrivals of American cotton at Liver pool to-day, already reported to the Herald, have been supplemented by the receipt of 2,210 bales from

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

The Revolutionists of Sonora Routed by the Federal Troops-Mazatlan Held and Fortified by the Insurgents.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14, 1871. Advices from Sonora, Mexico, state that the federal troops have quelled the revolt against Juarez, the government having routed the revolutionists a Puerto Cito and captured all the officers, 100 men nd their arms, equipage and supplies. The Mexican revolutionists suit hold Mazatlan

and are fortifying it to resist the attack of the troops raised in Sinaloa by Governor Backna, of Lower California. ora, Colima and Guerrero are quiet. The ad-

vices from the Pacific Coast of Mexico, on the whole, are favorable to the Juarez government. The British iron ship Talavera is ashore at San Ramon Bay. She is a total wreck.

THE GRAND DUKE.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 14, 1871. The Grand Duke Alexis lest Boston at nine o'clock and reached Concord, N. H., at thirty-five minutes past eleven, where a large crowd had assembled at the depot, to whom he was introduced by Governor Weston. The Governor met the Grand Duge at Nashua.

His Reception in New Hampshire-Arrival of the Prince at Montroal Last Night.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14, 1871.

The Grand Duke Alexis and suite arrived at Mon treal at nine o'clock this morning. He was met at the station by the Mayor and a deputation of the Council, besides a concourse of citizens, A cordial welcome was extended to the royal

guest, after which the party was escorted to the St. Lawrence Hall, where magnificently fitted up apartments were allotted them. The journey from Boston was accomplished in twelve hours, the train stopping on the route at St. Albans and St. John, where the stations were illuminated and large crowds gathered.

THE FIRE FIEND.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1871. The Times and Chronicle has a special despatch from Mansfield, Ohio, to-day, which says that H. C. Hodges three story brick building, on North Park street, in that city, was destroyed by fire about three o'clock this morning. The building was occupied as a grocery and leather stores, printing offices and by law office. The loss is about \$25,000: the building is insured for \$12,000 in Western com-panies; the stock is insured for \$12,000, mostly in Eastern companies. While half a dozen persons were carrying articles out of a saloon in a wooden building the walls of the brick building adjoining feil, smashing the wooden building to the ground, killing John Klein, Jr., and Miss Matthews, daugh-ter of the proprietor of the saloon, and dangerously injuring another.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1871. A fire in Weedsport, between four and five o'clock this morning, destroyed the Atwood House, Porter's dry goods store, Chaddock's saloon, a foundry, Burrill's drug store, Watson's cabinet shop, El dridge's grocery, a carriage shop, two harness shops, four shoe shops, Masonic Hall, Good Templars' Hall, a hoop skirt factory, and three or lour other buildings. The loss falls principally on Mr. C. H. Weed. The amount of insurance is not yet ascertained.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. The Committee on Losses Reported at Chicago Recommend a Full Payment of Claims but Suspension of Business Meanwhile.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1871.

At a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Republic Fire Insurance Company, of Chicago, the report of the committee appointed to examine into the financial condition of the concern was read. The report shows a total credit indebtedness of \$884,000; Chicago claims flied, but unadjusted, \$1,100,000; Chicago claims not presented, \$500,000; \$1,100,000; Chicago claims not presented, \$500,000; other losses, \$65,000; amount required to cancel policies, \$751,000. The committee recommend that the stockholders pay on the latter amount unt it it sall paid up and the company's liabilities liquidated; also that the company's losses be adjusted as soon as possible on the best terms obtainable, and, in the meantime, that no more business be transacted. The report was adopted and a committee appointed to confer with those having claims against the company to endeavor to effect a compromise.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF CHICAGO SPRINGFILD, III., Dec. 14, 1871.

The Washington despatch of yesterday, which says that a representative from Governor Palmer, or Illinon, is in Washington endeavoring to secure of lillnon is in Washington endeavoring to secure
the removal of government troops from Chicago, is
authoritatively denied at the Executive office.
The Governor has not now, and has never had,
any representative or agent at Washington empowered to represent the views, or to make any request
of the administration. The Governor is of opinion
that his duty in the Bauter of military occupation
ended where he had his the facts in the case before
the General Assembly, who are the proper guardians
of the people's reas.

MORMON MURDERERS.

Arrest of the Fourth Accomplice Charged with the Murder of Dr. Robinson-Identi-Sention of Two of the Murderers by a Witness-Great Excitement in Judge McKenn's Court.

*SALT LARR CITY, Dec. 14, 1871. At the examination of the parties indicted for the murder of Dr. Robinson, in 1866, the court room Chief Justice McKean presiding), was densely crowded by an excited and interested audience of Gentiles and Mormons. The fourth prisoner. John Brensure, arrested yester-day at Rhodes' Flat, forty miles distant from here, was in court. The testimony was startling and conclusive, as against three of the indicted par-

Blythe and Toms, who were in Court, were post tively identified by a Montana miner, who was passing through to Arizona and who witnessed the bloody transaction. A third party, one Morris, yet arrested, was fully described, other witnesses will to-morrow identify the balance of the assassins. At the close of the examination of several witnesses the Court adjourned to meet in the Liberal Institute to-morrow,

where the people can be accommodated.

There is great exchement over the affair, and it is generally hoped that justice, at least, will be done in one of the most atrocious murders ever committed in Utah.

All the accused are Mormons and the victim wa

a Gentile, and a judicial determination will settle the question whether it was or was not a Church The determined efforts of the Mormons and their

paid aines to bring Utah in as a State is arousing the indignation of the Gentiles of the Territory, and a concerted movement will soon be made to to Congress that the Americans and loyal of the Territory are opposed to the scheme, which must result most disastrously to the best interests of the Territory. With a Mormon and "Jack-Mormon" State administration Utah would be a good deal too hot for Gentiles Refore Utah is admitted the American portion of the population propose to be heard.

MEDICO-LEGAL S CIETY.

The Proposed New Act in Regard to Abortion-Dr. Wooster Beach on "Homicide by The Medico-Legal Society held a very interesting

meeting last evening at their hall. Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, Dr. Rogers presiding. After the usual routine business Dr. O. Day read the report of the Committee on Oriminal Abortion, ne being the chairman of the committee.

The report was well framed and calculated to inspire the meeting with the soundness of the views it advocated. It aimed to change altogether the law respecting abortion as it now stands. As will be seen below, it is asked that the crime of abortion shall be in future adjudged in the courts not as manslaughter in the second degree, but simply as a felony, without any specific name, and not liable to any limit of punishment, except in the limit of four years as the least term of imprisonment. The following is the act which it is intended to lay before

AN ACT for the better prevention of the procurement of abortions and other like offences and to amend the laws abortions and other like observed in the relative thereto.

The people of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—
SKOTION I.—The tirst section of an act entitled "An act relating to the procurement of abortions and other like offences," passed May 6, 1866, is hereby annexed, and shall

Sente and Assembly, do chact as follows:—
Skorton 1.—The tirst section of an act criticle "An act relating to the procurement of abortions and other like offences," passed May 6, 1869, is hereby annoxed, and shall read as follows:—
Skorton 1.—Any person who shall administer to any woman with child, or prescribe for any such woman, or advise or procure her to submit to the use or employ, or advise or procure her to submit to the use or employ, or ment of any instrument or other means whalever with intent thereby to produce the miscarriage of any such woman, unless the same shall have been necessary to preserve ber life or that of such child, shall, in case the death of such child or of such woman be the reby produced, be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison for a term not less than four years.

Ske 2,—The sighth section of the first article of the second title of the first chapter of the fourth part of the revised statutes is hereby repealed.

Ske 3,—This act shall take effect immediately.
Signed by the chairman of the committee and Stephen Rogers, M. D.; George F. Shrady, M. D.; Birdidge T. Gerry, William Shrady, Ginnering S. Bedford, Judge.

A committee was then appointed, consisting of Dr. Rogers, Dr. Hammond, Dr. O'Dea and Judge Bedford, to see that the bill be passed through the Legislature and to take the initiatory steps thereto.

As Dr. Beach was absent, owing to lilness, his paper was read by another Doctor. The paper was remarkably interesting, giving a number of illustrations derived from the criminal courts of remarkable murders by the action of poison. As a practical remedy for present Undoubtedly modern science has given valuable

of poison. As a practical remedy for present grievances the following was suggested:—
Undoubedly modern science has given valuable aid and continues every day to add strength to the law in accomplishing this object. The wholesome fear to the criminal exerted by the advoltness of the chemist in bringing secret murder to high, certainly exerts a strong influence in preventing crime, but we need something more for the protection of the community. We want to know with certainty the precise cause of death or of an attack of liness afficting any one of its members, and it is only in this way that we can positively know that the poisoner is not at work among us.

That this object is not now attained, even in cases where suspicion should have been excited, I think I have shown. Can it be done? I believe it may, at least to answer the purpose indicated, and it is on the medical profession that the duty of accomplishing it falls.

In the first place physicians in general practice should be better versed in medical jurisprudence, and more especially in toxicology.

Our colleges now only touch on these subjects, and that mostly with the object of not leaving the student entirely unacquainted with the duties of a medical witness.

Were forensic medicine more thoroughly and uni-

medical witness.

Were forensic medicine more thoroughly and universally taught, even in its present state, we would have in the physician a guardian of the lives of our citizens in every household, and it would be almost an impossibility for homicide by secret poisoning to

an impossibility for homicide by secret poisoning to occur.

With increased attention to the subject our acquaintance with it would extend, and more careful study would so per-ect the science that much that is now vague and uncertain in it would be replaced by positive and substantial knowledge, gymptoms especially upon which the medical attendant must invariably rely for his discovery of illness by poison wently with greater care in observation and classification be adequate to reduce to a certainty what now can only be considered a probability.

There are many changes in the mode of administering the law that would add to the certainty of detection of secret poisoning, but their consideration would furnish abundant material for another paper. I will here merely allude to these changes, without attempting to show how they could be carried out.

without attempting to show how they could be carried out.

Farst—All dead bodies should be viewed by a proper medical officer before ourial.

Second—Post-mortem examinations should be more frequently and more thoroughly made.

Faird—A chemist appointed by government should always stand ready to make analyses when

Fourth—The bureau that inspects certificates of death and grants permits for burial should use greater circumspection in its operation.

Fifth—No body should be interred or a burial certificate granted by an uneducated physician.

A BROOKLYN BURGLARY

Heavy Diamond Robbery-Something New Shortly after six o'clock last evening the residence of A. Gutierrez, 172 Cumberland street, near Fort Greene, was entered by a robber, who carried of the following rich spott:—One diamond set of adles' jewelry, valued at \$2,700; one gold watch \$250; one set diamond lewelry, \$300; one set, \$700; one set of knives, \$75; one gold chain, \$80; one pocketbook, containing \$200; one gold-headed cane, \$25. The rogue adopted the novel plan of scaling the piazza to the second story window, which he raised, and entering the apartment worked at his lesure in securing the rich plunder above entire, while the family were enjoying their supper peaceably in the basement. When Mr. Gutterrez went up stairs he discovered that the doors on the second floor were locked, which excited his suspicion. Going out upon the roof of the piazza he found that the front blinds were closed and fastened by a rope. The police are looking after the thief and his spoil, but their prospects of success are slender indeed. one set of knives, \$75; one gold chain, \$80; one

THE GRAND JURY ON THEIR ROUNDS.

They Visit Essex Market Prison-They Praise the Prison, but Condemn the Prisoners' Box In Unmeasured Terms.
The Grand Jury paid a visit yesterday afternoon

to Essex Market Prison and inspected things throughly. The prison is under the joint charge of Thomas Sullivan and Michael Collis. It was pronounced in all respects a model prison, and superior nounced in all respects a model prison, and superior to any in New York. But when the geatlemen saw the prisoner' box adjoining the court room no language could express their evident disgust. It was conceded on all sides that it was unfit for the brue creation, much tess human beings, it was also suggested that there should be two separate apartments, one for men and one for women. The court room itself is always in a nithy condition, and much needs reform in its management. There seems to be nobody responsible for the condition of things.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

WEIGHT TO THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE WAR WINDS

Franchise at Chickering Hall.

Speech by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe-A Subscription Taken Up-One of the Disaffected Speaks Her Mind.

Chickering's Hall on Fourteenth street, a few doors east of Delmonico's, is usually devoted to th purpose of having young ladies practice on grand pianos, who are about to make a debut either in polite society, before the august smiles of a friend coterie, or when they are intended to break ground on the operatic stage. Long-haired gentlemen, with æsthetic souls and brains on fire, from the Rhine and the Po are in the habit of visiting this scene of musical oys to test the power of their lungs and the patience of indifferent managers who may be empted to listen to their frantic warblings; but last evening a new phase exhibited itself at Chickering's Hall, when the "New York Central Woman's Suffrage Organization" met to expound their pet theories in presence of an audience of about one

It was a curious study to look at these people as

they came in to hear the ideas which have been broached with but very little success during the last five years, since the rebellion exploded. Since then these "women's rights" people have had a very tolerable swing in the public prints, and nave made hay while the sun shone, creating a good deal factious excitement here and which is only ephemeral after all, and does not seem to impress even the audiences who are brought together to listen to them. This fact was visible last evening at Chickering Hall, for the majority of the males in the hall, while they were being denounced as beasts and tyrants and "horrid men," laughed heartily, and seemed to and "horrid men," laughed heartily, and seemed to enjoy the scene as only men can when they are ridiculed by women. There was a sort of beautiful respectability about the people that made the audience sit in a very oppressed way, as if they wanted to say something but were afraid that it would be very injudicious to speak their mind in meeting. The ladies announced to make addresses were Mirs. Dr. Clemence Lozier, a very fine old lady, who has one of the best practices in New York, worth, perhaps, \$30,000 a year. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the high-toned lady from Boston; full of Athenian lore and with Hypatia brows, sae seemed fit to carry the wisdom of Minerva's brain in her noble forehead. Mrs. Wilbour, tall and graceful and quite polite to the reporters, was attired in a neat fitting dark suit and wore her bonnet, as it was only a half-dress affair. Mrs. Howe was in evening dress, just as she appears in her clegant parlors among the Mayflower celebrities and the divinities of Greece, and that lesser and later but more unfortunate republic, the liste of Crete. Miss Lillie Devereux Blake, who was placed on the programme as the chairwoman of the Committee on Public Meetings, sat on the stage robed in a black slik dress of heavy material, the flounces being in the style of the first empire, and gold chains pendant from her well-formed neck. A German lady, who was quite prosaic in her appearance, named Mrs. Neymann—just now Germans are the lishi n—made a speech in which she patronizingly said that she was glad that the American people were beginning to attain to the full standard of liberty, and then all else was undeniably aslide from the great question believed in by these excited ladies. Mrs. Howe wore a lace snawl, which only came to ber waits, worth \$1,200, and delivered a very good and in the main a very sensible address. She said that she could find in society the source of all tyramy and the sanction of all fiberty. People who were only conscious of the oppositions of society became either despots or partisan enjoy the scene as only men can when they are

People who were only conscious of the oppositions of society became either despots or partisans of the despotisms. The great masters have haimony, which reconciles all oppositions of Sex. Much of the restraint hald upon women has been imposed inder the guise of protection. A woman was subject to the piensare of a man with no guarantee on his part and with a loss of character on her part. Ene is said to be under the protection of that man. Mrs. Howe touched very gently here on the necessity of giving womes the franchise, and dealt savagely with the irish, who are not in favor of women's suffrage, and did not spare the poor, ignorant negro, whose votes will be wanted by and by for the female suffragists. Mrs. Howe elequently closed by deprecating violence, either in language or actions, on the part of the woman's rights people, and demanded that they should go forward on a Christian platform. Mrs. Howe believes woman to be in a state of military subjection, and stated so last evening, while she said that men were only subject to a civic dispensation. Women were wronged by horrid men, and the reply was, "You cannot fight." Gentismen, suppose you find out whether we cannot reason or not. The days of force were passed for all of God's creatures.

Mrs. LILLIE Deveners and the reply was, "You cannot fight." Gentismen, suppose you find out whether we cannot reason or not. The days of force were passed for all of God's creatures.

Mrs. LILLIE Deveners BLAKE made a funny speech decouncing the horrid monsters of men, and crushed them with humorous syllogisms. She had listened to Andy Garvey's rightful beltoiling monotenously and mockingly calling upon

the last election, where not one was allowed to vote. She had listened to Andy Garvey's frightful bell tolling monotenously and mockingly calling upon citizens to vote, and meanwhile giorious womanhood was deprived of a vote.

At the close Mrs. Dr. Clemence Lozier, a fine, dignified old lady, arose and dismissed the audience, and the long-naired people of the male sex and the light-headed ones of the feminine and better sex

light-headed ones of the feminine and better sex left the hall.

As the Herald reporter was leaving the hall a married lady, well-known in the ranks of the female suffragists in this city, approached him—there are always women who will betray women—and said to him in a fluttering way, being afraid that the others would be the here. always women who win betray women—and saut of him in a futtering way, being afraid that the others would hear her:—
"I am sorry that we are not better represented here this beautiful evening by the practical women of the mee-trow-polis. You may see for yourself that these very exclusive people of the Sorosis have excluded those noble and virtuous sisters, Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claffin; and why is it so? Why, because their husbands and fathers are afraid, and they govern those who are here to-night. Sorosis is exclusive and must keep us out; but I came without an invitation, and I subscribed to the collection to-night, Forty dollars was paid for the hall, and I paid my share. Not one of the exclusives were invited to the Grand Duke's ball, and they are all mad about it and the noise in the newspapers about the Tammany thieves has made the public forget all about them for the lest three months. It takes ladies of high social position, like Miss Burdett Coutis, to achieve anything in trits way, but all the ladies here are poor, and the wives or daughters of workingmen, so it is very hard work with them." Here the reporter and the lady left the hall.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.

A Blow to the Cady-Stanton Movement. CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Dec. 14, 1871. The bill to repeal the law in Wyoming giving women the right of the suffrage has passed the women the right of the suffrage has passed the House, the Governor's veto notwithstanding, by the following vote:—Yeas—Blair, Castle, Clark, Dayton, Kugendall, Fease, Saeaks, Tailoot and Wilson, Nays—Brown and Haley. The Repeal bill was lost in the Council for want of the requisite two-thirds vote. The tollowing is the vote:—Yeas—Bennett, Harrison, Nuckalis, Potter and Steele, Nays—Coroett, Downey, Fisher and Gales.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

There was a lively session of the Republican Gene ral Committee held last evening at the headquarters over the Post Office. During a discussion upon the over the Post Office. During a discussion upon the acceptance of a petition to appoint three Supervisors of Election to act in the Fifteenth ward at the approaching primary to elect delegates to the General Committee, a motion was made to appoint supervisors in each ward and county town. An amendment was offered that in any ward where it is asked for by one delegate two supervisors shall be elected from each faction and one by the General Committee. This amendment was laid on the table. It was then moved to revise the roils of the Seventeenth ward, under the direction of supervisors to be appointed therefor. This was adopted amid considerable noise and confusion.

SOUTH CAROLINA KU KLUX TRIALS. COLUMBIA, Dec. 14, 1871.

In the Ku Klux trial to-day the Court was chiefly ccupied in hearing witnesses for the defence, who estified to the alarm and excitement among all masses in York county caused by the organization of a negro militia.

The Grand Jury to-day found true bills against several more of the alleged conspirators of York CHAMPION WRESTLERS.

McLaughlin and Lane in a Contest at Pittsburg for the Championship. Pirrsnung, Pa., Dec. 14, 1871.

brilliant and artistic display of strength and agility was witnessed this evening, at Lalayette Hall, in a wreating match for the belt between Major McLaughin, of Onerda county, N. Y., cham-pion, and Homer Lane, of New York, terminating in layor of McLaughin.

PRISON REFORM IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 14, 1871.

destroyed.

The Hartford Convention commenced.

Izaak Walton died. Governor Jewell has appointed Dr. F. W. Russell and Charles D. Warner, of Hartford, and ar. Francis Wayland Commissioners to report to the next Legis-lature upon prison discipline and reform. The Commissioners will visit some of the government penal institutions of the country as well as the pri-sons of our own State, in order to suggest plans for the improvement in prison management here if it

CANADA.

Meeting of the Female Friends of the Forlorn | Discontent in the Ontario Two "Respectable" Sporting Men in Legislature.

> A Vote of Want of Confidence in the Government Passed.

Great Excitement Over the Resolution.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 1s, 1871. The debate in the Legislature of Ontario on the address in reply to the Lieutonant-Governor's speech has lasted since Monday. The amendment of Mr. Blake, leader of the opposition, condemning the government having control of surplus funds, which a vote of 40 to 33. Mr. McKenzie has moved a resolution of want

of confidence in the government, to be added to Mr. Blake's amendment. The following is the resolution proposed by Mr. McKenzie:-"That we inform your Excellency that we have no confidence in the ministry that is attempting to carry out. In reference to the control of the said fund of \$1,500,000, usurpation fraught with danger to the public liberty and constitutional government," The Attorney General in reply statee that one-

tenth of the members of the House were absent, owing to disputed returns, and that the government would give consideration to the vote of to-night when the House was full, and then would have no objection to turn his government out of office.

A division on McKenzie's resolution will probably not come off to.night. It will be very close. There is considerable excitement and the galleries

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Meeting of the Connecticut Prohibition State

Convention.

In pursuance of a call issued by a number of gentiemen prominent in the temperance cause, a State Convention was held in New Haven, at Brewster Hall, yesterday, for the purpose of organizing a third party and nominating a State ticket to be voted for next April. About one hundred delegates assembled at the hall at ten o'clock in the forenoon and organized by electing Henry Smith, of Piantsville, temporary Chairman, and Henry B. Brown, of New Haven, Secretary. After the reading of the call committees were appointed on permanent organization and resolu tions, the former reported a list of persons for permanent officers, headed by Professor W. R. Walkeley, or Plantsville, for President. They were elected, and Mr. Walkeley, upon taking the chair, returned his thanks and endorsed the movement for a third party. A State Central Committee was

appointed, after which a platform was reported from the Committee on Resolutions.

By invitation of the Convention Rev. S. H. Platt, of Bridgeport, gave his views upon the resolves. His remarks were devoted chiefly to giving the reasons for forming another party, which were in effect that neither the democratic nor republican party would do anything for the temperance cause. Kev. Mr. HILLIARD followed, expressing similar

The resolutions were then tabled, to be taken up in the afternoon.

The Convention then nominated the following State tloket: dale ticket:—
Governor—Francis Giliette, of Hartford.
Lieutenant Governor—A. S. Beardsley, of Ply etary-Riram P. Lawrence, of Norfolk.

Secretary—Hiram P. Lawrence, of Norfolk.
Treasurer—George Greenman, of Mystic.
Compireder—Dabney Carr, of Bridgepert.
The Convention then adjourned for dinner.
In the atternoon if reassembled and adopted the resolutions separately, after some discussion. One resolution, decouncing railroad consolidation, was rejected. After adopting the resolutions a prayer was offered, and then the Convention adjourned.

THE PLATFORM
as adopted is as follows:—

Assembled to organize a political party for the legal sup-pression of the liquor traffic and for the accomplishment of such other retorms as will promote the welfare and enhance the happiness of the biate we adopt, as expressive of our principles and purposes, the following resolutions:— Resolved, That the foundation principle of the State is public virtue, and its supreme interest the public safety, and that, therefore, that is hostile to the State which corrupts the one or impairs the other. Resolved, That nothing so corrupts public virtue or im-pairs the public welfare as the traffic is intoxicating fiquors, and, therefore, that traffic is the fee of the State and should be by it destroyed.

and, therefore, that tradic is the foe of the State and should be by it destroyed.

Resolved, That such is the depravity of those engaged in and supporting the tradic that its suppression can be effected only by force of executed law, and such is its organized power that it sels private assault upon it at defance; therefore the State, as in duty bound to project its citizens, should enact all laws needful to its suppression, and should execute such laws through its own officers and by its own orangized power.

cane such is was through its own omeers and by its own organized power.

Resolved, That the record of the existing political parties of the State forbids the hope that either of them can be relied on, if charged with the administration of the State, to execute its laws against the liquor trails, and therefore those injuried by that trails should now no longer rely on those parties, but act directly and independently for their own pratection.

execute its laws against in quoir ranes, and therefore those parties, but a trained should now no longer rely on those parties, but at directly and independently for their own protection.

Resolved, that, in organizing for this end, we make a clear distinction between temperance as an enterprise for the moral reformation of men and prohibition as a measure of the dvil protection of the State; that, as a reformatory work, it should be prosecuted only by moral means; and therefore, while recling in it, as such a work, the deepest interest, and recognizing our undiminished obligations as individuals to about in k and bidding it, as conducted by the various to about in k and bidding it, as conducted by the various reaction of the State, the warmest reaction of the state, the warmest are recognized to the state, the warmest reconstructed only by moral means, the civil protection of the party to do this work.

Resolved, Tims while the temperance work is thus to be conducted only by moral means, the civil protection of citizens from wrongs and injuries, in their persons and property, from the liquor tradic, can be secured only through law, and that therefore such protection is a proper subject of political action, and this is the case of the liquor nuisance as in that of any other public unisance of the State.

Resolved, That to the suppression of the liquor tradic by these means this organization is piedged, and that it will prosecute it with all its energies and resources until it is accomplished.

Resolved, That out of the liquor tradic has its source comes largely that special peril of our institutions, the prevailing public corruption, of our time. It inflames the passiona, clouds the intellect, weakens the conscience, thus bruisalizing the man; and having thus personally demorbilize shall rule in public as in prevail life; and it will array light as an implacable foe against public selfishness and intrinsiating in the problem of the same principles of morality and accountability shall rule in public as in prevai

the State, and we encourage it to persevere in this necessary and masty work till this Augean stable is thoroughly cleaned.

That we are in favor of a reform in the civil service of the country by which qualifications for the office shall be countred of every applicant for a position under the government, and by which no officeholder shall be turned out of his office save for misconduct or leadility.

Resoived, That one of the most formidable perils of the tuture is the system of ggantic consolidations now looming over the land, and that the virtue of the people and the wisdom of the Legislature should be combined in an endeavor to break its threatening nower.

Resoived, That the laborer is worthy of his hire, and his hire should be such as will compensate him for his labor; and this while it allows him time for due enjoyment of mishome and of society, and for the intellectual and spiritual culture of himself as a man.

Resoived, That as women and helpless children are the chief sufferers from the liquor traffic their rights should be considered in dealing with it, and their wishes be expressed in all proper ways.

Resoived, That the success of republican institutions is conditioned on the virtue and intelligence of the people, and, therefore, education, both intellectual and moral, should constitute one of the foremost concerns of the State.

Resoived, That in the progress of civilization the time has come when the old barbarous method of settling national difficulties by war should come to an end; and we hall with profound satisfaction the conclusion of the treaty of peace between this nation and the mother country, and we appress the hope that the friendly relations thus established between these two great members of the English-speaking race may continue while their history endered.

Resoived, That the name of this party shall be constituted of those who acopt its principles and associate themselves together to realise their friends of every good cause, the intelligence and of the people, and above all on t

and.

The ticket positically stands three republicans and two democrats, the latter being the candidates for Secretary of State and Comptroller. The ticket will probably control enough strength to throw the election of the next Governor into the Legislature.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

DECEMBER 15.

1834—Battle of Nashville, Tenn., began.

1836—The general Post Office and Patent Office in Washington burned; all the models, drawings, &c., contained in the latter building were destroyed.

Quite a band of missionaries arrived in the city vesterday from Sait Lake, under the leadership of Elder Lobert McKendrick, a Scotchman, formerly of Lowell, now a butcher in Tooele county, Utah. The "bre-hren" are sent to "testify" of the judgments that await the nation is Congress dates to

VIRGINIA CHIVALRY.

Deadly Combat at Richmond.

A Point of Honor for a Bullet-One Severely Wounded and the Other in the Hands of the Police.

RIGHMOND, Dec. 14, 1871. Richmond has been again excited to-day over the occurrence of one of those periodical tragedies the custom of carrying deadly weapons is tolerated Since the killing of Rives Pollard no event has occurred which has so stirred the people as the shooting of John D. Snellings in front of the Post Office, in the very pusiness centre of the city, by Androw This happened about haif-past one o'clock, and when the street was crowded with

PACTS OF THE FIGHT. The facts of the rencontre are briefly these:— Messrs. Snellings and Monteiro are prominent sporting men and had been partners up to a recent period in carrying on an extensive establishment. They dissolved their partnership about three months since, and from that time there has been considerable ill feeling between them, growing out of the settlement of their affairs. This morning Mr. Snellings was told by a friend that Monteiro had been talking about him in a very scandalous man-

SNELLINGS STRIKING THE PIRST BLOW. He at once went in search of that gentlemen, and, finding him in front of the Post Office, at once struck him. The first blow aid not fell him, but a second one did, and Snellings was about to kick him in the face, when he was selzed by the bystanders and prevented.

MONTEIRO REPLIES WITH A PISTOL BALL Monteiro rose to his knees, having succeeded while down in drawing a small Derringer pistol from his pocket, and turned upon Snetlings and fired. He was so close at the time that the powder burned the coat of the latter. The ball took inclings' body, entering between the fifth and sixth ribs and lodging in the lungs. Monteiro started to staggering from the effects of the shot, fired twice at his retreating antagonist, but without effect.

THE WOUNDED MAN FELL to the pavement and was picked up and borne to his rooms. A great crowd collected, and the excitement continued for several hours in the vicinity, and was the subject of general conversation throughout the city all the afternoon. Snellings is seriously but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. Both parties belong to respectable families, and were reared in this city, and the liveliest sympathy is manifested by the public in the condition of young Snellings. It is generally conceded that Monteire was justified in defeading himself as he did.

MONTEIRO GIVES HIMSELP UP TO THE POLICE. He at once surrendered to the police and awaits as man of about twenty-eight years, while Monteiro is verging on forty-five. The mother and sister, and his other relations visited Sneilings this evening and were overwhelmed with grief. His wife is at present in New York on a visit to her family. This is a double warping grainst carrying concealed wedpons, and against officious tale bearers.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OPPICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OPPICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec, 15-1 A. M.
Syno, als for the Past Toom y-four Hours.

The barometer has risen from New England and the lakes to the Ohio Valley, with clear and clearing weather. The area of highest barometer extends over the Ohio Valley and from Missouri to Texas. The pressure has fallen from Lage Superior to Iowa, with rising temperature and southwesterly winds. The rain on the Gulf coast is now followed by clear weather, and has itself extended northeastward to Cape Hatteras. The barometer has continued high on the Pacific coast, but it is falling in Increasing northerly winds and falling temperature prevail west of Alabama, southeastering winds on the lakes, northwest winds on the

Porbabilities. An area of low pressure will probably advance ortheastwarf along the South Atlantic coast Friday, with rain from Florida to New Jersey. Failing parometer and northeasterly winds prevail in the Middle States. Stationary or rising barometer with clear weather in New England; cold northerly winds continue in Texas and Louisiana, with rising barometer. The low barometer in the Northwest will probably continue and extend eastward over the lakes, with increasing southwesterly winds and cloudy weather, failing barometer and possibly rain in Oregon.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four nours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at fludun's Pharmacy, Herald Building, corner of Ann street:—

tions to-night.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our sta-

A .- Espensebeld's New Annual -- A Brilliane hoting hat for gentlemen, has just been issued at 112 New agustreet. A.—Horring's Parent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, Screet Wirely (CO)

Ask for Novello's Operas, \$11 Oratories, be: Organ Books, 59c.; Plano Books, 59c.; 751 Broadway. A.—To Those that Desire to Avoid the Tre-mendous rush at the Dollar Store, we would advise them to call between 6 and 10 A. M., or after 6 P. M. The store will be opened at 75 A. M. and remain open until 10% P. M., until further notice.

The Great Original Dollar Store is located at 657 Browling, opposite Bond street.

A .- Royal Pavana Lottery .- J. B. Martines CO., Bankers, 10 Wall st.; box 4,685 New York Post office A.—30,000 Choice Rooks, Suitable fooliday presents, at prices to suit the times.

JOHN PYNE, 109 Nassau street.

A.—Knox Has Done More Than His Share during the cold weather with which we have already been visited to make people comfortable. His picturesque cape have covered more basis and his cold cold and of his numerous competitorists in the calculation of any of his numerous competitorists have been never allowed to forget KNOX. Reflected in his hats, and when it is bleak and cold enough to make the "Fur fly" we have the comfortable assurance that KNOX is not "fur off." Barchelor's Hnir Dye—The Best in the world the only perfect dye; harmiess, reliable, instantaneous At all druggists.

Christmas.—Embroidered Toilet Slippora, presents for gentlemen; all styles of Boots and Shoes for ladies and children. MILLER & CO., Union Square,

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity or wife, mother, sister and friend, WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, 623 Broadway. Lindeman & Sons'
Cycloid and Square Planos.
Planos sold on instalments, old ones taken in exchange and Planos to let. Warerooms, 91 Bleecker street.

"Pike's Toothuche Drops" Cure in One Min-Royal Havana Lattery. - The Highest Rates paid for Doubloons, all Coff of Gold and Sires. TAYLOR & CO., Latter, 15 Wall street, New York.

Steinway & So.
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Old Planes taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues and tree on application.
Waremous Steinway Hall, 103 and 111 East Fourteenths street, New York. Warnock & Co., Hatters, 519 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Silk Hats, \$7.
Ladies' Furs.
Gentlemen's and Boys' Fur Caps, Mufflers and Glaves
All the new style Fest Hats; moderate prices.

9350 Reward for Case Riemmathan or Nen-algia Dr. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP will not core